

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1905

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
Bay Hotel.
Cor's Book Store.
Depot News Stand.
Gem Book Store.
Merchante Hotel.
Southern Hotel.
Thompson's Book Store.
Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
Wagand's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

Hearst a Big Man in Greater New York.

The municipal campaign in Greater New York, is attracting more than ordinary attention, principally because both the Democrats and Republicans appear to be discontented with the present condition of affairs and by reason of which the municipal ownership candidate, William A. Hearst seems to have at least an even chance of being elected to the mayor's chair. Discussing the municipal campaign in New York the Birmingham Ledger says:

Suppose William R. Hearst should be elected mayor of New York on his radical platform. Suppose that he should be a candidate for president on a like radical platform. Suppose he carries to its logical conclusion the idea that the government should own all public utilities to which the public has contributed, like railways, street, railroads, water works, electric plants and gas plants.

The idea is a little startling, but it is really not many steps from where Mr. Hearst now stands. He has left the democratic organization, and is leading an independent radical movement.

The republicans can do nothing as a party in New York city. The people won't have another republican administration. Naturally the republicans would like to help Hearst defeat the democrats, but the republicans cannot well aid in a municipal ownership campaign. If they do, the democrats may retaliate by helping that idea in Mr. Hearst's national campaign.

For years there has been a drift towards radicalism in national politics. Now the democratic party is demoralized in national politics, and the republican party seems likely to go to pieces on several of the rocks now evident in the political sea. So we may see a campaign for municipal ownership as its central idea, but with all the anti-corruption ideas on its staff. Mr. Hearst is a bigger man than many have believed, and he may lead the fight that so many have feared for years.

Not a Party to Insurance Frauds.

The Jacksonville Times-Union, one of the newspapers charged, at a recent session of the New York Legislative Investigation Committee, with printing "doctored" news reports sent out by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, receiving therefore, it is alleged, the sum of one dollar per line, is prompt to resent the slur cast upon it, and its editor, Geo. W. Wilson, in a signed editorial, makes the following statement in regard to the matter:

My attention has been called to a statement made in the Associated Press dispatches and published in the Times-Union to the effect that an advertising agency has been sending to the newspapers of the country reports of the insurance investigation in progress in New York favorable to one of the life insurance companies. The statement was further made that the Times-Union was one of the papers that had published such reports.

I knew nothing of the publication of these whitewashing stories until I learned the fact yesterday morning. I am told that all of them came late at night after I had left my office. The member of the Times-Union staff who handled these reports, knowing that many papers published advertisements in the garb of news, and not being able at the time to consult me, published them, not knowing that it was against the principles of this paper to publish them in that way.

As the responsible head of the Times-Union I say with all possible

emphasis that there is not enough money at the command of all the life insurance companies of the United States to get a line of advertising in this paper disguised as news where it in any way colors or distorts facts. We may write up the business of a local firm, as all other papers publish paid "write ups," as one of their forms of advertising, but I wish to assure the readers of this paper that what appears in its telegraphic columns is gotten up by as fair and conscientious a news-gathering agency as any the world ever saw, and what we publish as local or State news is the truth as nearly as we can find it out.

The fact that we published yesterday a piece of news—news to the editor as well as to the readers—that reflected on the Times-Union will convince even the most prejudiced man of the absolute honesty with which we handle news. No matter on whom it may reflect, our readers may know that they see in the Times-Union the entire report of the Associated Press just as it is sent.

No member of the staff now misunderstands the position of the Times-Union.

No advertisement at a dollar a line or a thousand dollars a line or at any other price will ever again appear in this paper disguised as news matter to serve the selfish purposes of any concern, and since this statement neutralizes any advantage that the advertiser may have derived from the publication of what he sent, we will return any money he may have paid for it and remittances he may hereafter make.

GEO. W. WILSON.

ABOUT WANT ADS.

"HOUSE HUNTING" AND "HUNTING FOR WORK" USED TO MEAN "WALKING AROUND." NOWADAYS THE WANT ADS. REDUCE THIS "WALKING AROUND" TO THE SIMPLE MATTER OF "GOING SOMEWHERE."

BUSINESS CAPITAL SHOULD BE AS EASY TO GET AS A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION—AND WANT ADVERTISING CAN FIND THEM BOTH IF THE MAN IS "ALL RIGHT."

"YES; A 'TO LET' PLACARD IN YOUR WINDOW MIGHT SECURE FOR YOU A TENANT OF THE CLASS THAT DOES NOT READ NEWSPAPERS—IF YOU WANT THAT SORT."

IF YOU HAVE BOUGHT A NEW STOVE, SELL THE OLD ONE. YOU CAN SELL IT, WITHOUT ADVERTISING, AS OLD IRON; YOU CAN SELL IT THROUGH A WANT AD. AS AN OLD STOVE. MAKES A DIFFERENCE OF A FEW DOLLARS.

IF THE YOUNG WOMAN STENOGRAPHER SIMPLY WON'T DO, BE A "MONSTER" LONG ENOUGH TO SECURE HER "RESIGNATION," AND FIND HER SUCCESSOR THROUGH A WANT AD.

THE DAY YOU BEGIN TO ADVERTISE THAT REAL ESTATE IT IS FIRST "IN THE MARKET"—NO MATTER IF IT HAS BEEN "FOR SALE" OR EVER SO LONG.

MOST QUESTIONS THAT BEGIN WITH "HOW SHALL I—" ARE ANSWERED WITH "THROUGH A WANT AD., OF COURSE."

THE WANT ADS. DO SOME VERY HARD TASKS EVERY DAY—FINDING, FOR EXAMPLES, GOOD COOKS—GOOD SERVANTS.

NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF A JOB IT IS, IF THERE IS A MAN IN THE CITY WHO CAN FILL IT HE WILL SEE YOUR WANT AD. AND ANSWER IT.

WANT ADVERTISING WILL "TURN INTO MONEY" SUCH THINGS AS YOU CAN PART WITH—CARRIAGE, SILVER SERVICE, FUR, WATCH, DIAMOND, AUTOMOBILE, REAL ESTATE EQUITY, BOND, LACES, CUT GLASS OR RUGS.

THERE ARE BETTER TENANTS TO BE HAD THAN YOU HAVE EVER HAD—SO DON'T "TURN A HAIR" OVER THE LOSS OF A POOR ONE. JUST ADVERTISE.

THE UNITED STATES A WORLD NATION.

Mobile Herald.

Much talk is heard apropos of the entrance of the United States upon the stage of world politics, and of its now possessing an influence felt from Pekin and Tokio to St. Petersburg and London. It is quite true that when at the close of the Spanish war we annexed the insular relics of the mighty empire of Charles V., and established a rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines, we turned our back on our policy of chiefly concentrating attention upon domestic affairs. The seizure of Panama was another step forward on the road to imperialism. These events focussed the regard of European chancelleries upon Washington, and the men who thence govern the United States. It is recognized that the United States, immensely rich, actually and potentially, a truly imperial country in extent, population and resources, had become intimately related with the larger international concerns which occupy the minds of the world's responsible statesmen.

The action of President Roosevelt in bringing about the peace conference, whose deliberations, crowned with success, was another proof (if any were needed) of our newer attitude towards the larger affairs of mankind. The step taken by the president was everywhere applauded; his right, as the representative of a great nation, to make offer of his services for the termination of a bloody conflict was admitted by rulers and statesmen everywhere.

Great and dramatic action always arrest the attention of the world, and recent American history has been full of them. The world-influences of the United States began with the birth of the republic when the outflowing challenge of the Declaration of Independence stirred deeply the hearts of all lovers of freedom in the old world. The American revolution was a great chapter in the historical evolution of mankind. Later, came the chastisement of the Barbary pirates, an exercise of power remote from the shores of the United States, and still later and American commodore battered down the door of a Japanese exclusiveness—surely the act of a nation conscious of strength, and willing to exert its influence for great ends.

From its foundation, therefore, the United States has been a world force, in that it has profoundly influenced the common lot of human kind. Each step forward in the broadening of the American influence has been part of a logical evolution of power, and, on the whole, the great cause of human freedom, of ordered liberty has been benefited. From the Declaration of Independence to the peace conference at Portsmouth, we have exercised an influence upon the course of human destiny.

THE MOSQUITO THEORY FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

Mobile Item.

In support of the mosquito theory Dr. White, who has been in command of the Marine Hospital forces in New Orleans, and under whose vigorous and successful warfare on yellow fever, that scourge has been stamped out in that city, says that he believes that the correctness of the mosquito theory has again been completely demonstrated. Prompt application of fumigation and screening made secondary infection impossible in every instance. In the emergency hospital there was not a single case of secondary infection, nor a case of infection traceable to the hospital among the 2,000 non-immunes which had visited the institution. Of the thousand or more people who came into the city from infected points bearing certificates from local health officers and who were kept under observation for a period of five days, not a single case developed. Of the hundred or more travel inspectors in Mississippi, who traveled on trains from New Orleans for nearly three months, not one developed yellow fever. Though nearly 4,000 passengers and crews of 234 vessels left New Orleans with health certificates of fumigation by the Marine Hospital Service, not one was attacked. Further, Dr. White said that not a single case of yellow fever has been traced to freight from New Orleans, though a large amount of trade was carried on.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of

136,450 COPIES
or an average of 5,248 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,300
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,250
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,300
Sept. 11, 5,300	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250
Total for the month.....	136,450
Average per day.....	5,248

THEY'RE WORRIED IN OHIO.

They are worried in Ohio—Foraker is gray with fear.
They are worried in Ohio—Herrick sees defeat is near.
And the whole big bunch of bosses from the smallest up to Cox See the g. o. p. ship drifting on the sharp and cruel rocks.

They are worried in Ohio—Foraker doth now avow
That the president is urging democratic measures now.
And the railroads say it also, and it's backed up, too, by Dick—
They are worried in Ohio—and it makes the bosses sick.

They are worried in Ohio—they have beat the straddlebug.
They are worried in Ohio—Herrick will fall down ker-chug!
For while standing on the record made up by the president
They declare he's much mistaken when on regulation beat.

They are "wet" among the drinkers and are "dry" among the dry.
On two stools they have their optics and to sit on both they'll try.
But when they attempt reclining on the two stools they'll fall between—
They are worried in Ohio—bosses are gone from the machine.

They are worried in Ohio—Cox complains of "throwing mud."
They are worried in Ohio—Foraker is sweating blood.
Dick is working like a Trojan, Herrick smiles a sickly smile,
And the gang of greedy grafters are in terror all the while.

"Stand by Roosevelt!" they're shrieking: "Don't swap horses in the stream!"
"You must stand pat on the tariff!"
O, it's fun to hear them scream.
But the democrats are busy showing up the doctors in books—
Got 'em worried in Ohio—and it scares the Coxite crooks.

—W. M. M. in Bryan's Commoner.

The Companion as a Christmas Gift.

Can you think of a gift more certain to be acceptable than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion? Is there any one, young or old, who, having once had the paper in his hands and looked through it, did not wish to possess it for his very own? It is a gift which, far from losing its freshness as Christmas recedes into the past, grows more delightful, more necessary to one's enjoyment week by week.

The boy likes it, for it reflects in its pages every boyish taste and every fine boyish aspiration. The father likes it, not only for its fiction but for its fund of information of the practical sort. The girl likes it for the stories, anecdotes, sketches and editorial articles printed in each number especially for her. The mother likes it for its stories of domestic life and family affection, for its children's page and for its medical advice.

On receipt of \$1.75, the yearly subscription price, the publishers send to the new subscriber all the remaining issues of The Youth's Companion for 1905 and the "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Full illustrated Announcement of the new volume for 1906 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

144 Berkeley St. Boston, Mass.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.
2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.
3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.
4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed. But Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, within three to five days after.]
5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)
6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.
7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.
8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

A Man of Action.

Governor Broward seems to be a man of action. While in Jacksonville the other day he visited the jail and personally interviewed the negro, Isham Edwards, who is to be hung on Nov. 3rd for the murder of Hon. N. W. Epps, of Leon county. Edwards claims that he alone is responsible for the murder of Mr. Epps, and that the other parties, Larkin and Caldwell, whom he at first charged as being accomplices to the crime, are innocent. Governor Broward, after his personal interview with the condemned man, will doubtless be in a position to act intelligently when the cases of Larkin and Caldwell come before the Pardoning Board.—Marianna Times-Courier.

Compliment to Mr. Harris.

Atlanta is very proud of the very graceful compliment paid to Mr. Joel Chandler Harris by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Indeed the whole south appreciates the honor given to this great author, in giving him to American literature, President Roosevelt says it was Georgia's greatest contribution to the world. Joel Chandler Harris, perhaps, more than any other author, has given entertainment to the fireside. His stories are especially fascinating to children, and are written with a guilelessness equal to those of Oliver Goldsmith. No one can read them without a thrill of genuine pleasure.—Ocala Banner.

Florida in Luck.

Florida is certainly in luck. It now transpires that a Jacksonville business man is cousin to President Roosevelt, and following in the wake of this eventful revelation comes the news that one of our State editors paid a visit to Mr. H. M. Flagler. All this in free America!—Gainesville Sun.

Desires to Act Fair.

Much is being said in the State papers about Governor Broward's recent visit to a condemned murderer in his jail cell. While in Jacksonville the Governor visited one of the men confined in jail and under the sentence of death for the murder of Superintendent Epps, of Tallahassee. The man had declared that he alone was the murderer and that the other two men convicted with him were innocent. Governor Broward sought a personal interview with the man and discussed the situation and doubtless will inform the pardoning board of his impressions. The action of the Governor simply illustrates his desire to act fair and impartial toward all the people and to always inform himself as fully as possible on all questions which affect the interests of the public. His action was not out of place, but on the other hand was highly commendable in every way.—Tampa Herald.

Railroad for Cotondale.

It is said to be an assured fact that Cotondale is to have a new railroad. That prosperous little city should come to the front with a rush. —Marianna Times-Courier.

Come Now Own Up

You don't like those gray hairs, do you? And your husband certainly doesn't like them. Then why not try a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor? It restores color to gray hair every time, all the deep, rich color of early life. And it cures dandruff also. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present accepted knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should and their way therein.
2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is a non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.
3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.
4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.
5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.
6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.
7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbitt Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.
(1) The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

(2) Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

(3) Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

(4) If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

(5) All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.
All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbitt or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever.

Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room is closed, more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The insect powder will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day of fever.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vasoline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room all drawers and doors of furniture and closets, thoroughly shaking. Open all windows and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

CURIOSITY IS NOT ALWAYS A SIN

It will pay you to investigate our prices before buying your

Hardware, Sash, Doors, Blinds or Lumber.

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